

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1851.

NO. 14.

RAIL-ROAD WEEKLY.

THE Central Committee appointed on the 21st January, on the subject of the contemplated Rail Road from Gettysburg to York, are desirous to meet in M'Conaghy's new Hall, in Carlisle street, Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 11th of February, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Delegates chosen by the Township Committees, to represent them in the Central Committee, are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance on that occasion, as the special object of the meeting is to consult upon the terms of a Charter, and to adopt a form of subscription to the stock of the Company, to be put into immediate and general circulation. A full attendance of all the members is therefore earnestly requested.

DAN'L M. SMYER, Chm.

Feb. 7

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, appointed by the Orphans Court of Adams county, AUDITOR to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of ARTHUR S. GOSHA, Administrator of ROSARY DUCLOS, deceased, among those legally entitled to the same, will meet for that purpose, at his Office in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 11th day of February, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all interested may attend.

ROBERT C. HARPER, Ad.

Jan. 27.

GETTYSBURG

SENIOR SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of M. A. G. WILLIAMS, will be re-opened on Monday the 2d of September, and continue in two sessions of five months each, until the last of June—leaving July and August for vacation, instead of May and October.

TERMS.—Ten Dollars per session of five months, with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Fancy-work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, till the end of the session; and no deductions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or protracted illness of the pupils.

REFERRALS TO—
Rev. Dr. Krauch, John B. McPherson,
Rev. Dr. Schmucker, Robert C. Harper,
Rev. Dr. Baugher, Dr. D. Horner,
Rev. R. Johnston, Hon. M. M. Clean,
Professor Jacobs, J. A. Thompson,
Professor Stover, J. B. Danner,
Dr. D. Gilbert, D. M. Smyer.

Sept. 2.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

has removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecott's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

Dr. C. N. Gerlachy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. B. Knapp, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " H. L. Baugher,
" Prof. Stover, " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3.

James C. Reed,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office April 10.

Wm. B. McCreedy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq. Dec. 23.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M. Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

By D. M. Conaughy will be sold promptly to all business connected to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

Dr. D. M. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of choice lands, and to locate their Warrants—procure Patents, and selling Soldiers' land to the best advantage.

Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 4.

CAUTION.

My wife, Renner, having left my bed and board, without any just cause, I hereby give notice to all persons not to trust her on any account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

JESSE MILLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 21, 1851.

FAIR NOTICE.

All persons who know themselves to be indebted to me, or who may be so, are hereby notified to pay up their debts, on this account, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All who owe me wood or other trade, will please take notice that I will not receive it, unless delivered in one year from the date of the contract. If the above is not complied with, the Cash will be required.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 16.

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.

It is singular, and yet it is true, that the NEW A. M. CASH can sell its GOODS of all kinds as much CHEAPER than his neighbors, and yet, when the truth is known, that he purchases entirely for CASH, the question is soon solved. Call and test the truth of the wonderful saying, and save your money! Quick sales and small profits is the motto at the cheap JAW CORNER of

ATM ARNOLD.

April 22.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A

SECOND-HAND PRIMO.

Inquire at this Office. (Nov. 18.)

Nov. 18.

Nov. 18.

Nov. 18.

Nov. 18.

Choice Poetry.

ALONE.

Alone—upon the wide, wide world!
"Tis hard to dwell alone,
To catch no look of human love,
To list no gentle tone;
But wander through life's busy crowd,
"Lone as the dove within its shroud."

Alone—"tis hard to sit and weep
In some untrodden shade,
O'er all the wrecks of life and joy
A low bright years have made;
To trace the links of that bright chain
Which time will ne'er unite again.

Alone—"tis deeper grief to dream
Of those we loved in youth,
And feel how time has changed us not,
Their hearts are lost to truth;
To wake, alas! too late, to find
Their vows have passed us as the wind.

Alone—"tis agony for one
Of spirit proud and strong,
To feel life's pulses ebbing fast,
Before the world's cold wrong;
And silently hide a pang of fate,
That leaves the heart so desolate.

Alone—"tis something sweet to mark
The green and quiet spot,
Where we may sleep when life is o'er,
Byad the world forgot;
With none to bless our churchyard hours,
But leaves and birds and summer flowers.

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Hints to Farmers' Boys.

There is one thing that I would like to impress upon the minds of the farmers of this country. To all of you who have boys that can write, get each one a memorandum book, a few sheets of paper will do, if nothing better can be had, and in that have each one to keep an account of every day's work done in the year; the kind of work employed in, and the day of the month and the date of the year.

If in sowing, mention the kind of grain, and the amount of seed per acre. The time of planting, and of reaping. In fact, I should have them note all the passing events of the farm; and as they grow older, they will find more of importance to note.

Six cents will buy a book that will last one year to commence with. My word for it, if the farmers will adopt this course, their sons will be much better farmers than their fathers.

It may seem like dry business to commence with the first of January, but as the spring opens, the green grass, spears, and bright prospects are in our paths, and the task will be more pleasing every day until the closing of the year.

Who would not give twice what the paper and ink cost, could they obtain but a memorandum book written by a grandfather a hundred years ago?

Try it, farmers, young and old; keep a journal of every day, and you will become a race of scientific folk, farmers, not to be imposed upon. George Washington, one of the best farmers of America, kept a journal of the farm.

Much might be written to prove the benefit of such a course, if adopted; but I leave it for the present, hoping some one more capable will write upon the subject hereafter.

Old Parson B., who presided over a little flock in one of the back towns of the State of M., was, without any exception, the most eccentric divine we ever knew. His eccentricities were carried as far in the pulpit as out of it. An instance we will relate.

Among his church members was one who inevitably made a practice of leaving the church ere the parson was two-thirds through his sermon. This was practiced so long, that after a while it became a matter of course, and no one, save the divine, seemed to take notice of it. And he at length noticed Brother P. that such a thing must, he felt assured, be needless; but P. said that at that hour his family needed his services at home, and he must do it; nevertheless, on leaving church, he always took a roundabout course, which, by some mysterious means, always brought him in close proximity with the village tavern, which he would enter, and "thereby hangs a tale."

Parson B. ascertained from some source that P.'s object in leaving church was to obtain a "dram," and he determined to, to stop his leaving and disturbing the congregation, in future, if such a thing was possible.

The next Sabbath, P. was going out, as was his custom, when the old Parson called out, "Brother P."

P. on being thus addressed, stopped short and gazed towards the pulpit.

"Brother P.," continued the Parson, there is no need of your leaving church at this time, as I passed the tavern this morning, I made arrangements with the landlord to keep your toddy hot until church was out."

The surprise and mortification of the brother can hardly be imagined. He slunk back to his seat, and for the rest of the day was the "observed of all observers." He did not visit the tavern after church, neither did he again leave church ere the services were concluded.

A Hard Hit.—A plain-spoken woman recently visited a married woman, and said to her, "How do you contrive to amuse your self?"

"Amuse myself?" said the other, staring. "do you not know that I have my housework to do?"

"Yes," said the other, "I see you haven't to do, but as it is never done, I concluded you must have some other way of passing your time."

The editor of the Somerset Visitor seems to be getting tired of a bachelor's life. Hear him for his cause:

"I don't like this thing of being alone, and will have to seek a partner—one for life. I don't ask for a fortune, ladies."

There are very few editors who are not in favor of the Union. In this, they display their patriotism.

The Girls.—They think of hymn and they can't help sighing. When their lovers forsake them they can't help sighing. They sit at the window and can't help sighing. They screw up their eyes, bring on a consumption, and can't help sighing.

Good Nature Supposed.—When the sturdy Quaker, William Penn, was introduced to Charles II., he kept on his hat. "Friend Penn," said the good-natured monarch, "it is the custom of this court for only one person to be covered at a time;" and then his Majesty took off his hat.

Julius, why didn't you oblige your stay at the Springs?

"Case, Mr. Snow, they charged too much."

"How so, Julius?"

"Why, de landl charged dis colored individual wid steam' de tea spoons, and as I was afraid he might get personal, I perambulated to de cars and walked home."

Why is a dentist likely to be a melancholy man? Because he always looks down in the mouth.

It is singular how slippery whiskey punch will make the side walk.

Poisonous Effects of New Earthenware.

A somewhat singular though not unaccountable occurrence took place in the family of a gentleman in one of our neighboring towns, a short time since. It appears there was a large number of the gentleman's family and connections to partake a Thanksgiving dinner, numbering in all twenty-three persons. The usual variety served on such occasions covered the banquet board, and the party partook of it with the proper relish. Twenty of the party remained over night and took breakfast with their host the ensuing morning. A large chicken pie, which had not been touched the day before, was served out to them at this time. In a few hours after, seventeen of them were violently attacked with severe griping pains in the bowels, accompanied with profuse diarrhoea. It appeared from investigation, that only those who ate of the pie were the ones who suffered. The lady of the house having made it herself and partaken freely of it, suffering alike with the rest, of course removed all suspicions of intentional poisoning. The query now is, what was there in this pie, or about it, that should produce these effects? The pie was baked in a yellow earthen dish, that had never been used before; and the conclusion necessarily is, that its contents became impregnated with portions of the enamel with which it was lined, and hence the consequences. Now the enamel used by potters varies in composition, according to the purpose for which the ware is intended. They all, we believe, contain more or less lead, cobalt, &c. Often the biscuit, as it is called, is made of clay which contains poisonous matter in various proportions, and if, after the baking the vessels are imperfectly glazed or unprotected, bad consequences may arise from using them. All such ware, to be used in cooking, when new, should first be proved, and this is best done by having it greased over with lard or tallow, and then subjected to the heat of an oven. This will be found a sure protection. This one instance should serve as a warning to families, and is not without interest to the physician. Had the occurrence taken place during the prevalence of the cholera, the sickness might have been taken for it, and with very good reason, its symptoms and character simulating that disease. We are pleased to state that the parties entirely recovered, the majority of them only suffering five or six hours.

The above is from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. The poison of the earthenware spoken of, was no doubt in the glaze, the common coarse kind being mostly composed of lead. The advice about trying the ware before it is used for cooking, is prudent, and should in every case be complied with.

Not and True.—It is indeed a fact worthy of remark, and one that seems never to have been noticed, that throughout the whole animal creation, in every country and climate of the earth, the most useful animals cost the least waste to sustain them with food. For instance, all animals that work live on vegetable food; and no animal that eats flesh works. The all-powerful elephant and the patient uniring camel, in the torrid zone; the horse, the ox, or the donkey, in the temperate; and the reindeer, in the frigid zone, obtain all their muscular power for enduring labor from nature's simplest productions, the vegetable kingdom. But all the flesh-eating animals keep the rest of the animal creation in constant dread of them. They seldom eat vegetable food until some other animal has eaten it first, and made it into flesh. Their only use seems to be to destroy life—to eat their own flesh is unfit for other animals to eat, having been itself made out of flesh, and is most foul and offensive.

Great strength, fleetness of foot, usefulness, cleanliness, and docility, are then always characteristic of vegetable eating animals; while all the world breeds flesh-eaters.—Health and Wealth, by Joseph Beatty.

The velocity of the electric fluid on the wires of the magnetic telegraph, according to Professor Leonis recent astronomical, appears to be 19,000 miles in one second—or, in about one second the globe would be passed around—quick enough for common purposes. The velocity may not be uniform, and this is far less than given by Whiston in England. The difference in the condition of the wire, and in its magnitude, as well as the tension of the electricity, as suggested by Prof. Leonis, may influence the velocity of the fluid on the wire.

A watch consists of 992 pieces, and in making it 23 trades and about 200 persons are employed. A remarkable instance of the effect of labor in augmenting the value of the raw material, is afforded by the balance-wheel of this instrument. One farthing's worth of iron will make 7,450 balance-wheels, the market value of which is about \$624; or nearly \$4,100!

The north, or principal artery of the whale, measures about a foot in diameter, and the quantity of blood thrown into it at each pulsation, has been estimated at from ten to fifteen gallons; the rush of this fluid is quite audible to the harpooners when about to strike the animal.

The average depth of the Atlantic ocean is set down at 13,400 feet, and that of the Pacific at 15,000. On the western side of St. Helena soundings have been made, it is said, to the depth of 27,000 feet—five miles and a quarter—without touching bottom!

The first code of written laws possessed by the Athenians, was prepared by Draco, a man of stern and rigid character. These laws punished all crimes with death; and, on account of their sanguinary character, are said to have been written in blood.

The wide notoriety of Mrs. Bailey, is founded on a single incident which happened in the summer of 1813—an incident, coarse and ludicrous in itself, but which has been widely circulated, and yet so much more frequently alluded to than told, that a simple detail of



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 10th, 1851.

Don't neglect the Rail-road meeting at M'Conaughy's Hall, to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Our compositor made us say last week, that the mercury was 3 degrees below zero on Thursday and Friday week. It should have been above.

The people of Hagerstown are agitating the project of a Railroad to connect that place with Westminster, and thence, by a road now in contemplation by the citizens of the latter place, with Baltimore.

Locating Land Warrants.

We are authorized by Gen. T. C. MILLER, of Cumberland county, to say that he is going to Illinois in the Spring, with the view of locating his own Land Warrant and those of a number of his neighbors—and that he will cheerfully serve any of his old comrades in the war of 1812, by taking with him the Warrants of those who may think proper to send them with him, for the purpose of location. We have no doubt that numbers will find it to their advantage to accept this generous offer, and not only thereby save the expense usually incident to locating by means of Professional Agents, but also secure a more advantageous location. We believe Gen. MILLER'S P. O. address is—“White House P. O., Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa.”

The Whig State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Tuesday evening, and fixed upon Lancaster as the place of meeting of the Whig State Convention for the nomination of State and Judicial officers, and the 24th of June as the time.

The House of Representatives of the U. States were very warmly engaged last week in the discussion of a proposition to establish a Branch Mint at New York and one at San Francisco. They, however, got the go-by on Wednesday by a decided vote.—The result has pleased the Philadelphians very much.

Excellent.

In the Senate of the U. States, on Wednesday, Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom had been referred the memorial in favor of adopting some substitute for war, as a settlement of national difficulties, reported a resolution declaring, as the opinion of the Senate, that in all future treaties by us, provision should be made for the settling of difficulties with foreign nations by arbitration, before a resort to war. It was laid over for the present.

The funeral of the Hon. Mr. Kauffman, of Texas, took place on Monday last, and the services on the occasion were very impressive. No business was done in either House on that day.

The Hon. Benjamin W. Crowninshield, one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most respected citizens of Massachusetts, died suddenly on Monday last, of apoplexy, in Boston. He was Secretary of the Navy for four years under President Madison.

Gen. Sam. Houston, Senator from Texas, has accepted an invitation from the Democratic members of the Legislature of this State, to visit Harrisburg on the 22d inst.

In a reply to a committee of the Colonization Society, President FILLMORE and Mr. WEBSTER have both declared themselves warmly in favor of Colonization.

Mr. James Stover, of Hollidaysburg, whom we mentioned last week as being severely burnt by the explosion of a Fluid Lamp, died in four days after, having suffered the most excruciating pain until death relieved him. He was a man of more than ordinary size—about 6 feet 6 inches—and very corpulent. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Legislature of Ohio have made several attempts to elect a U. S. Senator, but without success; and the Convention has adjourned sine die.

Well and Truly Said.—A Washington correspondent, referring to the rejection of the Tariff Amendment, offered in Congress, a few days ago, says—“It depends on the people themselves whether the present system shall continue or not. If they desire it changed—if they desire that home industry should not be brought into competition with pauper labor, and degraded as it is in Europe, they must appear at the polls. They must speak, not only at the Congressional, but at the Presidential election; and not remain at home, as too many did last Fall, in all the States, and particularly in Pennsylvania. The lesson which is being felt throughout the country, wherever the manufacturing branches of home industry are pursued, is a bitter one, but it may be that it will not have been in vain.”

There were nearly 150 passengers drowned by the sinking of the steamer John Adams, on the Mississippi, on the 21st ult. There was also a large cargo of produce lost.

Marrying an Aunt's Husband.—A bill repealing so much of the 11th section of chapter 108 of the code, as prohibits a woman marrying her aunt's husband, has passed the Virginia House of Delegates.

GRAHAM has put out for March, “a surprise number,” as he terms it. Its costly embellishments are not there; but instead thereof, he has furnished 144 pages of choice original articles, the authorship of which has cost him \$1500. It is, in consequence, a most attractive and excellent number. The April number will, we learn, present its former decorated appearance, and be splendidly and expensively illustrated.

Mr. P. Grabill, the contractor for building the Westminster and Hagerstown Plank Road, designing to commence operations early in the spring, advertises for 2,000,000 feet of White Oak, Chestnut, or Black Oak Timber, for which he will pay the cash.

Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, arrived at New Orleans on Thursday, in charge of the U. S. Marshal, who arrested him upon the warrant issued by Judge Gholson, for participation in the invasion of Cuba. A proclamation and protest against his arrest is expected soon.

A fire broke out in the stables of the Genesee House, in Buffalo, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, which destroyed them and several other stables, with thirty-two horses, owned principally by farmers from the country, and a large number of carriages.

The extensive foundry of Messrs. Knapp & Co., at Pittsburg, took fire on Wednesday evening last, and was entirely destroyed. The loss is \$20,000—part of which is insured.

The Whigs of the Indiana Constitutional Convention have recommended Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

Herr Reyninger, a wire-performer, in attempting to walk down a wire stretched from the tower of the Capitol at Baton Rouge, (Louis.) on Wednesday last, fell and was killed!

Both branches of our Legislature are discussing Tariff resolutions. In the Senate, on Thursday, a motion to postpone them indefinitely, was lost, 14 to 17, and the discussion resumed.

Postscript.—On Friday afternoon, in the Senate, Mr. Sanderson's Free Trade amendment to the Tariff resolutions was voted down, and Mr. Walker's Protection resolutions were carried, by a vote of 18 to 14.—Mr. Frailey voting with the Whigs.

On Friday last, Mr. M'SHERRY introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to form Tyrone township, Adams county, into a separate School District.

There have been twelve ballots for U. S. Senator, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, without success. Some of the Democrats have flinched from the coalition, and will not vote for Mr. Sumner, who is a very radical Free-Soiler. He is gaining, however, lacking only two on the last ballot on Friday; and will probably be elected.

Gen. Cass has been re-elected to the U. Senate by the Legislature of Michigan.

Francis Bowen, the Editor of the North American Review, has been rejected as Professor in Harvard College, 39 to 33. The reason is, that in that journal he strenuously opposed the Hungarian struggle for freedom, and denounced the sympathy for it as misplaced.

From California.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on Friday, bringing 210 passengers, and about one million dollars worth of gold dust. The news is not important. The health of California has greatly improved, and the weather was very fine. The depredations of the Indians continued very annoying. The state of morals is growing worse; and murders and robberies are of frequent occurrence.

Death of Capt. M'Ilwain.—We regret to learn that Captain Hugh M'Ilwain, formerly of Harrisburg, died at Horse-shoe Bar, in California, on the 27th of November. Capt. M'Ilwain was a printer, and one of the publishers of the old Harrisburg Chronicle. When near the age of 70 years, he emigrated to California for the purpose of improving his condition, and there he has closed his earthly career.

Jenny Lind arrived at New Orleans on Thursday last, on her return from Havana.

A Hundred Years ago.—The Rev. Thomas Smith, of Falmouth, Me., in his quaint Journal and Diary of the weather, kept by him a century ago, has left on record data which proves the weather of 1750-51 to be the mildest of which there is any chronicle in New England. We append a few extracts:

January 6th. No snow on the ground. 7th. Snow storm. 12th. Thaw. 15th. The frost is entirely out of the ground.—21st. Weather like May. 24th. This winter will go down memorable to posterity.

February. This month has been more like spring than winter—moderate generally, and several days as warm as May.—18th. Pleasant weather still. This winter ends—a wonder through the whole.

March 5th. Snow storm. 13th. Fine weather the rest of the month, except the last four days.

A Man Shot.—Jerome Russell, a resident of Chardwick district, St. Mary's county, Md., was recently shot dead by a son of Mr. John Pickerton, whose house he attempted to enter while he was intoxicated. Mr. P., it appears, was absent at the time, and his wife and son refused to allow him admittance, when he attempted to enter by force, whereupon Mrs. P. ordered her son to shoot him, which he did, on Russell's peremptory refusal to leave.

The Tariff

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives of this State, the Committee to whom had been referred the resolutions of Mr. Dobbins on the Tariff, made three reports as follows:

Mr. Killinger for himself and Mr. A. B. Brown, (whigs), took the protection side of the question, accompanied by resolutions in favor of a modification of the Tariff of 1846, so that the interests of Pennsylvania may be more effectually protected; Mr. Bonham, for himself and Mr. Biddle (dem.) took ground against the passage of any resolutions, but leaving the hands of our Congressmen free, so that they may act as they see fit, and for our best interests; and Mr. Penniman (dem.) took ground in favor of an increased duty on iron, it being necessary not only to those who are engaged in manufacturing, but to the people generally and to the Commonwealth itself.

The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on Monday last, with Liverpool dates to the 18th Jan.

There was a decline both in Breadstuffs and Cotton.

There is not much of interest from Europe. A Baltimore vessel, the Franconia, was wrecked off Holyhead, England, on the 11th Jan. Her cargo of tobacco, captain, mate, and eleven of her crew were lost.

The course of the President has been so honestly patriotic, wise, prudent, and conciliatory, (says the Lynchburg Virginian,) as absolutely to disarm the more liberal of his opponents of the ordinary weapons of cavil and criticism. The fanatics of course revile him, but their censure is more tolerable than their praise. Verily Mr. Fillmore's Administration is at this moment one of the wisest, best, and most popular that the country has known since that of Washington; and for the simple reason that he has done his duty, and done it, too, honestly and ably.

Gen. Harrison's Cabinet.—The six members who composed Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, are now all assembled in Washington, and in the enjoyment of perfect health.—Ten years have rolled by since they were called to the Capital to form a whig administration, and yet time has made little, if any, serious impressions upon any one of this number. There are few more remarkable examples of any equal number of men, who became connected together at the same period in life, being in such a state of preservation. Two of the six, Mr. Webster and Mr. Crittenden, are members of the present administration.

Counterfeit Ten Cent Pieces.—The Boston Times states that a vast number of ten cent counterfeit coins have been issued from a secret mint in Connecticut. They bear the dates, respectively, of 1847 and 1848, are well executed, and are passed without any difficulty. The principal feature proving their spurious character is the absence of the circle of stars around the figure of Liberty, which the genuine ten cent pieces have. These bogus coins have been tested, and found to be a mixture of metals easily fusible, with a plating of silver.

The fugitive slaves in Canada are in a suffering condition. A letter in the Boston Liberator says—I have information from Canada stating that there exists great distress there among the fugitives from our country. They are in need of food, clothing, and other absolute necessities of life. They also need money, to pay the expenses of freight, &c., for articles now on the way there. I have made arrangements for forwarding money, clothing and other articles, to be distributed by responsible and judicious missionaries of the New England Baptist Free Mission Society.

The Slave Trade.—A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Havana, states that during a recent period of four weeks, fourteen hundred slaves had been imported into Cuba from Africa. This is in violation of the existing treaty with England and the United States, in respect to the slave trade, and the writer adds that it is done with the knowledge and connivance of the Captain General.

Cold Weather.—At Calais, (Me.) on Thursday afternoon week, the thermometer stood at twenty degrees below zero! At St. Johnsbury (Vt.) on Saturday week, the mercury indicated twenty-four degrees below!

Married.

On Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Monroe, Mr. HENRY TREKES, to Miss REBECCA TREKES—both of this place.

At Wilkesville, on the 23d ult. by Rev. Mr. Freeman, WILLIAM A. TREKES, to ELIZA WILSON, daughter of Wm. B. Wilson—both of this county.

On the 24th ult. by Rev. Mr. Rosenfield, Mr. JOHN KALLENBERGER, to Miss ELIZA ANN KALLENBERGER—both of this county.

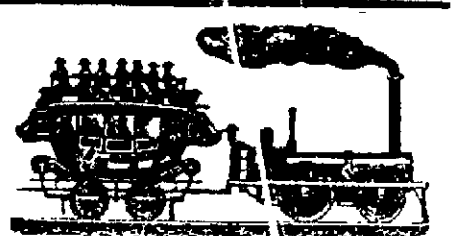
On the 25th ult. by Rev. Mr. Seidler, Mr. JOHN OBERLIN, to Miss REBECCA KATZMANN—both of this county.

Died.

In Franklin township, on the 6th inst. Mrs. MARGARET HENNINGMAN, aged 50 years and 1 day.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper, in the cities of London, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Baltimore Price Current.		
Flour,	4 14 to 4 50	
Wheat,	95 to 1 03	
Rye,	65 to 70	
Corn,	50 to 61	
Oats,	43 to 44	
Beef Cattle,	5 00 to 6 75	



TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Hanover Branch Rail-Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the “Hanover Branch Rail Road Company,” are hereby notified that they are required to pay

FIVE DOLLARS.

on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 3d day of March next, to the undersigned, at the office of the “Hanover Savings Institution.”

The Stockholders, residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to pay their subscriptions to WILLIAM GARNER, merchant, in Petersburg; those in Littlestown and vicinity, to HENRY SHAW, merchant, in Littlestown; and those in Gettysburg and vicinity, to JOHN H. McCLALLY, at the Bank of Gettysburg.

Certificates of Stock, signed by the President and Treasurer, will be left with the above named persons, who will deliver them to the Stockholders as it is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board,
JACOB FORNEY, Pres't pro tem.
M. E. THOMAS, Treasurer.
Feb. 10.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of a writ of Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale.

On Thursday the 6th of March next, At 12 o'clock, a. m., on the premises,
A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Peter Delongue, Isaac Jacobs, John Jacobs, and others, containing 149 ACRES, more or less. About 110 Acres are cleared, of which about 8 Acres are Meadow, and the residue in good thriving Timber. The improvements are a

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a Brick Kitchen attached to it, large Stone Bank Barn, Wagon-shed and Corn-crib, Tenant house, Spring house and Shop, and other Out-buildings; a Spring of good water near the Kitchen door, and several other Springs on the premises; also two good Orchards of Fruit Trees on the premises—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Francis Grant.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
Feb. 10, 1851.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all Sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and a failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

TAVERN LICENSE.

In the matter of the intended application of Wm. M. Scott, Jr., for License to keep a Public House in the Borough of Gettysburg—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Gettysburg, and of Adams county, being well acquainted with WILLIAM M. SCOTT, JR., the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Wm. M. McClellan
John L. Tate
D. Ziegler
J. Barrett
Abraham Arnold
Jacob Troxel
Peter Stallsmith
Feb. 10.

RE H. Bentley
Marcus Sampson
H. D. Wattle
W. B. McClellan
A. B. Kurtz
A. Polley
George Little.
3t

In the matter of the intended application of ISRAEL YOUNG, for License to keep a Public House in Littlestown, Adams county—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Littlestown, and of Adams county, being well acquainted with ISRAEL YOUNG, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

George A. Shriver
Frederick Springer
John H. Stenhouse
Aaron L. Bishop
Ephraim Myers
William Nickel
Ephraim Stonessier
Feb. 10.

Andrew Wilt
Edmund P. Shorp
George Myers
Ludwick Myers
John Stenhouse
Jacob Sanders
Walter J. Bishop
Ephraim Swope.
3t

A GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE: WASHINGTON!

From Stuart's most celebrated Painting.

A Large and Magnificent Portrait of Washington, from the Bureau of an American Artist, is considered by all who have seen it to be one of the most beautiful specimens of art ever published, and a correct likeness of Washington. The size of the picture is eighteen by twenty-eight inches, which will make a very handsome picture for the parlor, and ought to be in the hands of every American citizen.

It is a correct copy from Stuart's celebrated original Painting, now at the State House, Hartford, Conn.

It is finely engraved and printed on superior plate paper. That it may be without the means of the publisher has reduced the price to One Dollar.

All persons desiring the amount may rely upon receiving a perfect copy by return of mail to any part of the United States, carefully put up in rollers made for this purpose, free of postage.

Address all orders, post paid, to the publisher, JOHN S. TAYLOR, Bookeller and Publisher, New York.

Feb. 10.

AN AGENT WANTED.

THE FIRST CONVENT MEET THE FIRST LAST

CONVENT, wish to employ an AGENT for the Counties of Adams, Cumberland, and York. Application by letter, post paid, accompanied with references as to character, qualifications, &c. to be made to the undersigned, at New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa.

J. MACFARLANE,
A. B. ANDERSON,
C. ROTH, Jr.
Executive Comm.

Feb. 5.

The Best Mechanical Paper in the World! SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE Publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN respectfully give notice that the sixth volume of this valuable Journal, commenced on the 21st of September last. The character of the Scientific American is too well known throughout the country to require a detailed account of the various subjects discussed through its columns.

It enjoys a more extensive and influential circulation than any other Journal of its class in America.

It is published weekly, as heretofore, in Quarto Form, on fine paper, affording, at the end of each year, an Illustrated Encyclopedia, of over four hundred pages, with an Index, and from five to six hundred original Engravings, described by letters of reference; besides a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of Scientific and Mechanical Improvements, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Manufacturing, in its various branches, Architecture, Masonry, Botany, in short, it embraces the entire range of the Arts and Sciences.

It also possesses an original feature not found in any other weekly journal in the country, viz., an official list of Patent Claims, prepared expressly for its columns at the Patent Office—thus constituting it the “American Repository of Inventions.”

Terms—\$2 a year; \$1 for six months. All letters must be Post Paid and directed to MUNN & CO., Publishers of the Scientific American, 128 Fulton street, New York.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises,

ALL THE INTEREST OF SARAH CASSAT, (being the only undivided eighth part.) in the following Real Estate, late of Wm. SPANGLER, deceased, to wit:

A PLANTATION, OR, TRACT OF LAND, situate in Freedom township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Bigham, John Hoffman & others, containing about

100 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Stone Dwelling-house, and Stone Kitchen,

a Stone and Frame BARN, and other Out-buildings, with an excellent spring of water near the door. The buildings are nearly new, and the Farm is in a good state of improvement. There is a sufficient quantity of Timber on the Tract, and a good proportion of excellent meadow ground.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Attendance at sale and terms made known by

JOHN E. SPANGLER, Adm'r of Sarah Cassat, de'd.
By the Court—H. DENWIDDIE, Clerk.
Feb. 10.

NOTICE.

Adams County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Gettysburg, in and for said County, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1851, before DANIEL DUKES, Esq., President, and JAMES M'DIVITT and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Esquires, Judges,

On motion, the Court grant a Rule on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB GRASS, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, in and for said County, on the 20th day of February inst., to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation thereof made, and in case the said heirs or any of them neglect or refuse to take the same at the valuation, then to show cause why the same should not be sold adversely to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

Personal notice to be given to all heirs residing in Adams county; and to those residing out of the County, by advertising the same three times successively in one newspaper in the County, a copy thereof to be deposited in the Post Office at Gettysburg, directed to John Grass, at Manchester, Carroll county, Md., and to George and Leah Heyd, at Shepherdstown, Cumberland county, Pa., at least ten days before the meeting of Court.

By the Court, HUGH DENWIDDIE, Clerk.
Feb. 3.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons, not to have away from the premises now under rent by Joux and Joseph Perreux, at Conowingo Township, any thing which rightfully belongs to said Lot.

ANDREW WILT.
Jan. 27, 1851.

LOOK HERE!

AS the subscriber thinks he has given sufficient indulgence to all those indebted to him in the Tan Yard book, he would merely give notice that all those who do not call immediately, will have their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

SAMUEL F. NEELY.
Jan. 27.

NOTICE. Estate of Elizabeth Jacobs, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ELIZABETH JACOBS, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN JACOBS, Adm'r.
Jan. 20.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber, intending to leave, offers for Rent the large and commodious Dwelling attached, situate in BENDERSVILLE, Adams county, Pa. Any person wishing to enter into the Mercantile business, this property offers rare inducements, as the town of Bendersville is not surpassed, if equaled, by any village in Pennsylvania, for business, health, society, &c.

Inquire of the undersigned who is now occupying it. Possession will be given on the 1st of April.

OLIVER T. HOUSE.
Jan. 8.

Washington Independent Guards! YOU will parade at the house of Moses Smith, in Chambersburg, on Thursday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, in uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order—each member to be provided with 24 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order, GEO. D. EYSTER, O.S.
Feb. 3.

FOR RENT. A STORE ROOM, in a desirable situation in the country—possession given immediately. Inquire at this office.

July 22.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE. THIS new article, which furnishes so surprising a saving in the article of Coffee, is for sale, very pure and good, at the Store of

THE JEW.
Jan. 8.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the 30th MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 25th day of February next, viz.:

199. The account of Charles Smith, Administrator of the estate of Andrew Smith, deceased.

200. The first and final account of John Plank, Jr., Guardian of Henrietta Wehrly, minor daughter of George Wehrly, deceased.

201. The first account of Abraham Scott, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Scott, deceased.

202. The account of Christian Bishop, acting Executor of Philip Bishop, sen., deceased; also, the first account of Philip Bishop, Executor of Philip Bishop, sen., deceased.

203. The first and final account of James J. Willis, Esq., Guardian of Martha, Ann and

GREAT UNION MEETING.

LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

An enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Tarrytown, New York, on Thursday week, at which Hon. Albert Lockwood presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. W. Tompkins, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., J. W. Girard, and James T. Brady. The speeches were all able arguments and eloquent appeals in behalf of the Union. Resolutions similar to those introduced at Castle Garden were unanimously adopted. A son and grand-son of that immortal champion of the Union, Alexander Hamilton, were present.

The occasion called forth the following practical and splendid letter from DANIEL WEBSTER, the reading of which elicited the greatest applause:

Mr. Webster's Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th of this month, inviting me to attend a meeting proposed to be held at Tarrytown on the 30th instant, by the people of Westchester county, without any distinction of party, who approve of the compromise measures of the last session of Congress.

My public duties do not allow me to accept this invitation; but you need not doubt that I cordially approve the objects and purposes for which the people of Westchester propose to assemble.

I hope the spirit of disunion may be considered as now, in some degree, checked; but that it has existed, both at the North and the South, and does still exist to a dangerous extent, cannot, as it seems to me, be denied by any honest man.

In the South, the separation of the States is openly proposed, discussed and recommended, absolutely or conditionally, in legislative halls, and in conventions called together by the authority of law.

In the North, the State Governments have not run into such excess, and the purpose of overturning the Government seems itself more clearly in resolutions agreed to in voluntary assemblies of individuals denouncing the laws of the land, and declaring a fixed intent to disobey them.

I notice that in one of these meetings, held lately in the very heart of New England, and said to have been very numerous, attended, the members unanimously resolved "That as God is our helper, we will not suffer any person charged with being a fugitive from labor to be taken from among us; and to this resolve we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

These persons do not seem to have been aware that the purpose thus avowed by them is distinctly treasonable. If any law of the land be resisted, by force of arms or force of numbers, with a declared intent to resist the application of that law, in all cases, this is levying war against the Government, within the meaning of the Constitution, and is an act of treason, drawing after it all the consequences of that offence. This is the precise case in which convictions for treason took place in Pennsylvania, during Gen. Washington's administration. And not only does such a spirit as this manifest itself in heated and violent public assemblies, but is also defended, encouraged, and commended by a considerable portion of the public press; and, what is still worse, the pulpit has, in too many instances, uttered these tones of opposition to the law, instead of the voice of christian meekness, repentance, and the fear of God. Indeed occasions have happened in which men and women have engaged in a sort of rivalry or contest, to see whether the laws of society, or the institution of religion, and the authority of the Divine Revelation, could be treated with the more contempt.

It is evident that if this spirit be not checked, it will endanger the Government; if it spread far and wide, it will overthrow the Government.

There are ample pledges, gentlemen, that with you and your fellow-citizens of Westchester no other feeling will be entertained than that of zealous attachment to the Union and the Constitution, and a determination to support both to the last extremity. Among your committee I see the son of a great and illustrious man, equally distinguished in the revolutionary and constitutional period of his country. Alexander Hamilton was one of the twelve commissioners who met at Annapolis in September, 1786, and recommended to the country the establishment of a Constitution of Government "adequate to the exigencies of the Union." Here was the cradle of that form of Government which has so long bound us all together, and made us so prosperous at home, and so much respected abroad. Where the blood of Alexander Hamilton fills the veins, or his example and patriotic services are remembered, the language of separation, secession, and disunion will find no utterance, and purposes of violent resistance to the laws no approbation or tolerance.

Gentlemen, the mortal remains of another great man, regenerated and loved through the whole course of a long life, repose in the country of Westchester; of course I mean John Jay. The public life of this illustrious man was almost entirely devoted to the preservation of the Union of the States, the establishment of the Constitution, and the administration of the powers conferred under it. No man saw more clearly or felt more deeply the evils arising from the existence of States with entire and distinct sovereignties. No man appealed to his countrymen against such a state of things with more earnestness, eloquence, or power. He saw the beginning of a spirit very much like that which exists now; he foretold its dangers, and did as much as any man to rescue the public opinion from its pernicious grasp.

In 1785 he wrote to a friend, "It is my first wish to see the United States assume and merit the character of one great nation, whose territory is divided into different States merely for more convenient Government." In 1787 he said:

"It has until lately been a received and uncontradicted opinion, that the prosperity of the people of America depended on their continuing firmly united; and the wishes, prayers, and efforts of our best and wisest citizens have been constantly directed to that object. But politicians now appear, who insist that this opinion is erroneous, and that instead of looking for safety and happiness in union, we ought to seek it in a division of the States into distinct confederacies or sovereignties."

"This country and this people seem to have been made for each other, and it appears as if it was the design of Providence that an inheritance so proper and convenient for a band of brethren united to each other by the strongest ties, should never be

split into a number of unsocial, jealous and alien sovereignties."

"They who promote the idea of substituting a number of distinct confederacies, in the room of the plan of the Convention, seem clearly to foresee that the rejection of it would put the continuance of the Union in the utmost jeopardy. That certainly would be the case; and I sincerely wish that it may be as clearly foreseen by every good citizen, that whenever the dissolution of the Union arrives, America will have reason to exclaim, in the words of the poet, 'Farewell! a long farewell to all my greatness!'"

When I am speaking of the ardent attachment of John Jay to the Union of the American States, I cannot forbear, even at the risk of extending this answer beyond its proper limits, from introducing another extract from his admirable writings, as exhibiting remarkable sagacity and power of illustration. "We have heard much," said he, "of the fleets of Britain; and, if we are wise, the time may come when the fleets of America may engage attention. But if one National Government had not so regulated the navigation of Britain as to make it a nursery for seamen—if one National Government had not called forth all the national means and materials for forming fleets, their prowess and their thunder would never have been celebrated. Let England have its navigation and fleet—let Scotland have its navigation and fleet—let Wales have its fleet—let Ireland have its navigation and fleet—let these four of the constituent parts of British empire be under four independent Governments, and it is easy to perceive how soon they would dwindle into comparative insignificance."

When John Jay filled the seat at the head of the Supreme Judiciary, how would one appear, who, being charged with crime, should stand up before his face, beaming equally with intelligence and benignity, and insist that he had disobeyed the law only from the impulse of his own individual conscience; that he had disregarded plighted faith, violated the most important obligations, and contemned the sanctity of oaths, only upon his reliance on the superiority of his own intelligence over that of the community, and the right of every individual to judge of constitution, laws and compacts, for himself?

Gentlemen, I am sure that you and your friends will do your whole duty, as intelligent and patriotic citizens, in upholding the institutions of your country. I purpose to do mine, and should not consent to act with any body, who might be found to waver or to hesitate, on this all important question.

The President's Message at the opening of the present session of Congress, expresses fully and plainly his own opinion and the unanimous opinion of all those associated with him in the executive administration of the Government, in regard to what are called the Adjustment or Compromise Measures of the last session. That opinion is, that those measures should be regarded in principle a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace; and that they were not free from imperfections, yet in their mutual dependence and connection, they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions; and that therefore they should be adhered to, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against evasion or abuse. That opinion, so far as I know, remains entirely unchanged, and will be acted upon steadily and desirably. The peace of the country requires this; the security of the Constitution requires this; consistency requires this; and every consideration of the public good demands this. If the Administration cannot stand upon the principles of the message, it does not expect to stand at all.

Citizens of Westchester! Citizens of the State of New York! the voices of your own illustrious dead cry to you from the ground. They who are in their graves beseech you, as you respect their names and memories, as you love liberty, as you value your own happiness, as you regard the hopes of your children, to hold on with unflinching firmness, to the Constitution, and to the Union of the States; and, as if with still living, reject all such ideas as that disobedience to the laws is the path of patriotism, or treason to your country duty to God.

For myself I confess, that if I were to witness the breaking up of the Union, and the Constitution of the United States, I should bow myself to the earth in confusion of face; I should wish to hide myself from the observation of mankind, unless I could stand up and declare truly, before God and man, that by the utmost exertion of every faculty with which my Creator has endowed me, I had labored to avert the catastrophe.

I am, gentlemen, with entire regard, and all good wishes, your obliged friend and fellow citizen,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. James A. Hamilton, George R. Porter, John B. Harkin, Albert Lockwood, Committee.

The New Orleans Bank Defalcation.—Mr. Victor St. Victor, teller of the Bank of Louisiana, who recently absconded with \$80,000, is an old man 74 years of age. He offered a friend \$60,000 for safe-keeping, and by this means his defalcation became first known, as his character previously had been good, and it appears that the directors of the bank had come to the conclusion to pension off St. Victor, in consequence of his age and his increased liability to make serious mistakes, (such as paying out the other day a forged check of \$5,974,) and with this view had agreed to pay him a retiring salary of \$1,000 per annum, and to place another person in his stead to perform the active duties of the office.

Mr. Davis, the cashier, acquainted Mr. St. Victor with this resolve of the directors, whereupon the latter exclaimed much agitation, and in a few minutes afterwards left the bank. Not returning, suspicion became aroused, and, on examining the money drawer, it was found to be deficient in the sum above mentioned. He was found in his own room. He was naked at the time of the arrest, and it was evident that his mind was somewhat deranged. Fifty one thousand dollars of the money has been recovered, which is all that St. Victor says that he took, but the bank accounts show that twenty-one thousand dollars remain yet to be accounted for.

The money was found in the same bills that were taken, and St. Victor says that he feels certain that he did not lose any. Mr. St. Victor says that he wandered about the wharves with the intention of destroying himself, but that the crowd of people who were about prevented his doing so.

Rather Curious.—The editor of the Banner, Mr. Mervyn, says that he knows two individuals, who are twins, having the same name, whose fathers were brothers, whose mothers were sisters, and whose wives are sisters. He challenges the whole world for a similar coincidence.

STONINGTON, (Conn.) Jan. 30.

A most afflictive event has recently occurred in the family of the Rev. Mr. Gonsalves, the esteemed Lutheran missionary, whose field of labor is in New York city, but whose residence is in this town. About a week ago, the weather being fine, Miss Gonsalves, a young lady of 17, in company with another young lady, strolled out of town for a walk. They had not proceeded far when they observed a man approaching, and, having no male attendant with them, one of the ladies proposed to walk on the opposite side of the road, and thus to evade the person who was approaching. Miss G., however, refused to follow her companion, and in a playful reply expressed no fear of meeting the man, whom she was the road. Her reply was heard by the individual, who, as soon as he came within a few feet, suddenly drew his arms up as if to embrace her, when, in starting backward from his advances, her foot caught and she fell, striking her head with such violence against a stone that she became senseless, and never spoke afterwards.

I have not learned who the person is whose conduct has produced such a melancholy event, but it is presumed he intended to merely frighten the young ladies, without the least improper motive in thus terminating a pleasant stroll.

The body of the unfortunate young lady was conveyed to its last resting place on Tuesday, followed by many friends, who deeply feel the loss of one so amiable and engaging. *—Correspondence Bull. Sun.*

Territory of Utah.—Accounts from the Mormons in the Great Salt Lake Valley estimate the population of Utah at about 50,000. It was expected that this year's emigration would swell the number to 40,000. The population of Salt Lake City is about 5,000. Last year \$6,000 were sent to the old States and to Europe, to assist persons of their faith in emigrating westward; and this year \$5,000 has been raised to be devoted to the same purpose.

It is deposited with trustees, and loaned in small sums, at 7 per cent. It is believed that at least one thousand persons died in attempting to cross the Plains last summer.

The wheat crop of last season in the Salt Lake Valley is estimated at 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels.

It is supposed that the Mormons will continue the construction of their immense temple next summer.

As to slavery the number of black persons among the Mormons is represented as very small. Perhaps there are a hundred in the entire valley—persons brought in and still living with their former masters. But they are said not to be regarded as slaves.

Dispersion of the Members of Colored Churches.—The Baptist colored Church at Buffalo has suffered a large diminution of its members in consequence of the Fugitive Slave law. One hundred and thirty of the communicants, as we are informed by the pastor, left the place from fear of arrest on the charge of being fugitive slaves, and have passed over to Canada.

The Methodist Church, in the same place, has also lost a considerable number of its members from the same cause. There is said to be among them more disposition to make a stand and to evade or resist the law than among their Baptist brethren. Some body had advised them to arm themselves and defend their liberty. The Baptist pastor, however, told his people that he had found in the Gospel examples which justified running away, but no examples which warranted fighting.

The colored Baptist Church at Rochester, which formerly numbered one hundred and fourteen communicants, has lost them all except two, since the passage of the Fugitive Slave law. The pastor, a native Kentuckian, was the first to flee, and the whole flock followed him. The colored Baptist Church at Detroit has lost eighty-four of its members from the same cause. They abandoned their homes and their occupations, sell such property as they cannot carry with them, and seek refuge in Canada.

Meantime the number of persons escaping from their masters does not seem to be essentially lessened by the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law. Since it was passed, we are informed from the same source which furnishes us with the particulars already given, eighty-seven fugitive slaves, from the south, have passed through Buffalo, on their way to Canada. *—N. Y. Evening Post.*

Rather Cool.—A New York paper says that during the trial of David McCarthy, for assault and battery, on Friday, in the Court of Special Sessions, a man of smart appearance offered himself as counsel for the prisoner. Being accepted, he began to cross-examine the witnesses, one of whom, to a question, replied, "You ought to know, you were there and aided the prisoner." The Judge promptly requested the clerk to examine the complaint. The result was that the volunteer counsel was apprehended as an accomplice and changed his position in court. Instead of being "of the bar," he appeared at the bar. The trial continued.

McCarthy and his solicitor continued, Augustus Parker, were convicted and fined, the former \$10, the latter \$15, in default of which he was committed.

Burned to Death.—Miss Letitia Dunlop, 82 years of age, and the richest person in the 7th ward, New York, was burnt to death on Friday night by her clothes taking fire from the grate. She leaves her property amounting to hundreds of thousands, to her widowed sister, aged 86.

Sudden Death of a Mammoth Boy.—The giant infant, eighteen years of age, of foreign birth, weighing over four hundred pounds, who for some weeks past has been on exhibition at the North American Hotel, in New York, died suddenly on Thursday evening. It appears that it has been almost impossible to satiate his thirst, he having drunk several gallons of water per day.

For the World's Fair.—A New Haven paper reports that one hundred American gentlemen have subscribed \$25,000, and organized a first class vessel, for a trip to the World's Fair at London. During their stay there they intend to make their home on board their ship, which is to be superbly furnished, and used for entertainment, parties, &c.

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Romance and Reality—Sad Reverse of Fortune.

The Springfield Republican furnishes the following sad narrative: "Many of our readers will remember a series of articles entitled 'Three weeks on a Cotton Plantation,' which appeared in the Republican twelve months since, or more. In one of those articles, the romantic history of the planter, whose hospitalities the writer so gratefully recalled, was briefly given. He landed at Natchez a day, he had come down the Ohio and Mississippi on a flat boat, with his father and his father's partner. There his father died, and was buried, and there the boy was left by the heartless partner, without a penny. Naturally shrewd, he soon picked up business—sold tickets for the theatre, did errands, sold knick knacks, &c., until he grew up to a proper size for larger operations. He then became the owner of a dray, then of a small plantation near Natchez, then of an immensely large plantation at Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburg. Here he went into speculation, and before the crash of '37 spent himself to be worth a quarter of a million.

Hitherto his fortunes had waxed. He was independent. He then, for the first time, returned to Cincinnati, and sought out his mother and sisters whom he left behind long years before. He found his family, who supposed him dead, in poverty, and provided for them, and then came the reverse. The wife of his youth had borne him three beautiful children. These, one after another, died, and then the wife was laid in the grave. An interval elapsed of pecuniary prosperity, but of intense grief, when he was blessed with the hand of one of the most beautiful and lovely of womankind. Then came the energy that parried in some degree the force of the blow, and he was enabled to retain and add to his beautiful plantation.

Years passed on, and another family of beautiful children had grown up around him, to whom and whose beautiful mother he was attached by almost fanatical idolatry. Two years ago last August, his home was the abode of plenty and the largest hospitality. Immediately afterwards his favorite child sickened and died. A month or two after this, his house was burned. A few weeks more, and a long pending lawsuit, originating in his efforts to retain his property and pay off his debts, was decided against him, and his plantation was put up under the hammer of the auctioneer, and the broken spirited man moved to Vicksburg. Here another child died.

With the remnant of his large possessions he purchased the beautiful steamer Mohawk, and ran her in the Vicksburg and New Orleans trade, acting as the Captain himself. A few days ago the following despatch was received by the Northern papers:

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17. Capt. Cobb, of the steamer Mohawk, blew out his brains yesterday at Vicksburg, cause pecuniary troubles, and death of his wife.

Another despatch from Nashville, of the same date, stated that that morning, the steamer Mohawk sunk with 2,500 bales of cotton on board while lying at that city. Two poor, weeping, terror-stricken children are all that remain of the whole family. What dream of fiction ever equalled a tragedy like this?

The Rise of Men of Eminence.—Mr. Disney, member of Congress from Ohio, was formerly a house-painter; Senator Dickinson worked at a mechanical trade until after he had attained his majority; H. L. Turner, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, and Andrew Johnston, Representative from the same State, were and are tailors; and there are in Congress many others who are mechanics. Gen. Houston worked at his trade as a hatter until after he was twenty-one. Justice McKimley, of the U. S. Supreme Court, was a carpenter and joiner.

The history of Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, Gen. Greene, Gen. Putnam, and hundreds of others who have been elevated to stations of honor, are full of instruction, and worthy of emulation by the youth of the present generation.

Moral Death.—At Rochester, N. Y., within a few days, two young men, clerks in separate establishments, who had enjoyed a high reputation for honesty, have been detected in embezzling funds from their employers, to sustain a course of fashionable dissipation in which they had for some time been indulging. What a future they have prepared for themselves!

Jewelry is becoming quite fashionable again. One of our contemporaries says he met a lady on New Year's day, who had a farm on each wrist, a four story house around her neck, and at least six life memberships to the Bible society attached to each ear.

Long Passage.—The British bark Leno, which arrived at New York on Monday morning, from Liverpool, was one hundred days on the passage, having encountered severe westerly gales. The L. brought 215 passengers, and has had seven deaths.

Death at a Grave.—A letter in the Commonwealth from Bristol, in that State, describes a scene such as has rarely been witnessed. Capt. Jesse Gaylord of that town was attending the funeral of Mr. Johnston and assisting in the ceremony. Another man and himself had just lowered the coffin into the grave, and had not let go the ropes, when he instantly shook them from his hands, fell back, and did not speak afterwards. He was immediately carried to a house and taken care of, but he was quite dead. Apoplexy was supposed to be the cause of his death.

North Carolina Coal.—A space of fifteen miles in length, by four or five miles in width, situated in Moore and Clatham counties, North Carolina, has been lately explored by Professor Johnson, who reports having found unmistakable signs of a deposit of the best kind of bituminous, schistose, and anthracite coal. He states that the deposit extends a distance of thirty miles by water or by rail, and is within a few miles of a space of about 150 square miles. It is said also that the deposit reaches a depth of seven feet, and is being greatly increased by the operations of the coal mines.

The Iron Interest of Niffin county.—It is represented to be in the most prosperous condition. Under the Tariff of 1842, upwards of two thousand persons were employed in the various iron furnaces in the county. At the present time not a single furnace is in blast, and the two thousand operatives have been compelled to enter other pursuits to gain a living, or seek employment in other counties.

Death of Hon. Horace Everett. The Hon. Horace Everett died at his residence in Windsor, Vermont, on the 30th ultimo, in the 72d year of his age. Mr. Everett was at his death one of the oldest members of the Vermont Bar, and during the earlier days of his professional career, which he after partially abandoned on account of his Congressional duties, he distinguished himself as one of the ablest and most successful jury advocates in Vermont. For four years consecutive years, Mr. Everett represented his district in the Congress of the U. States, during which period he won for himself a place in the front rank among the members of that body. There were, indeed, few able parliamentary debaters in Congress, and very few more thoroughly acquainted with the political history of the country than Mr. Everett. As a private citizen and neighbor he had many very excellent qualities.

The Massachusetts U. S. Senator.—Mr. Rantoul, who has been elected to fill the post of U. S. Senator until the 4th of March next, is understood to be at the present in Minnesota. He will hardly have time to hear of his election and reach Washington before the adjournment. In case of his failure to appear, Mr. Winthrop will retain his seat for the remainder of the term, which will expire on the 4th of March next.

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Horrible. On Saturday evening, the 11th ult., a tragedy occurred at Dubuque Iowa, almost too horrible for belief. It seems that a young man, named Arnold Harlin, employed as a clerk in Mr. Thediga's drug store, on that evening called the attention of Mr. T. to a liquid which he was heating in a ladle at the stove. On Mr. Thediga's looking up, Harlin dashed the contents in his face; the liquid was the oil of vitrol! George Strasser, a young man in Mr. Thediga's employ, sprang forward between Harlin and his victim, when the ruffian dashed into his face the contents of a phial, of the same burning liquid. At first it was supposed that the young man must have been laboring under a fit of insanity, but the discovery of his dead body next morning, on a common near the town, with the following note upon his person, showed that the diabolical outrage was premeditated. It is supposed that the wretched young man committed suicide by taking prussic acid.

January 11, 4 o'clock, P. M.—A request the reader of these lines to say to the good Catherine B—, in my name, farewell, and to beg her to pardon me, at least after my death, for the heavy wrong I am about to do her. I wish her happy. I do not intend to do so much. The behavior of Thediga and Strasser, in later days, was such as I had to revenge. I cannot write more. Thediga could have made every thing right, if he had desired. I could stand misfortune, but not ignominy. Thediga did not judge me right. But why say more. All will soon be settled.

ARNOLD HARLIN.

Messrs. Thediga and Strasser, though both seriously injured, were doing well. It was thought the former would lose one of his eyes.

Treason in Mississippi.—The Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle publishes a long letter from a gentleman of high character, at Jackson, Miss., in which it is asserted that a fixed and settled purpose exists there to drive the State from her loyalty, and place her in an attitude of hostility to the Federal Government. The whole machinery of the State government, including the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments, is said to be directed to that end. The conspiracy is described as a most formidable one, as regards talents, wealth, and weight of character. The correspondent referred to says:—

"At the head of this formidable array stands the Executive of the State, backed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Chancellor of the State, and every State officer in and about the Capitol. To these you may add a long list of gentlemen re-nowned in former days for their political zeal and prowess on the rostrum, who have heretofore been as wide apart as the poles, but who are now found side by side in battle against the Federal Union." We should judge there is a good deal of romance in this.

Pigeons! Pigeons!—Ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands of pigeons are seen wending their way from the South, until they reached the Lake shore, when they would suddenly perform a somersault, and turn back in the direction they came. The mild weather of the last few days had no doubt deceived them, and when they got in sight of the snows of Canada, they turn back. It is said that millions are found dead on the shores of the Province. *—Cleveland Plaindealer, 23d ult.*

A New Use for the Horse.—In Carlisle, Ohio, a man named Adams was killed by the kick of a horse. The owner of the horse, between whom and the deceased some difficulty had occurred, was arrested on a charge of murder, it being thought that he had taught the animal to kick, and knew that he could make it kick whenever he pleased. So says one of our exchange papers.

A Warning.—In a case brought before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, from Delaware county, it was decided week before last, that in a public sale, where a person is employed to "run up" the property, and make the purchaser pay more than if upon his own file bidders had bid for it, the sale is fraudulent and void, so far that the purchaser is not obliged to take the property struck off to him. A "under bidding" is not an uncommon thing, this decision is of some importance.

The Constitutional Convention of Indiana.—By a decided vote, excluded negroes and mulattoes from hereafter settling in that State; also, that all contracts with such persons shall be void; that any one employing them or encouraging them to remain in the State shall be liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$500; and that such fines shall be applied towards the gradual colonization of the negroes now in the State. This article is to be submitted to a separate vote of the people.

The Iron Interest of Niffin county.—It is represented to be in the most prosperous condition. Under the Tariff of 1842, upwards of two thousand persons were employed in the various iron furnaces in the county. At the present time not a single furnace is in blast, and the two thousand operatives have been compelled to enter other pursuits to gain a living, or seek employment in other counties.

Good Play.—It is said that the man who is employed to sweep the Court Rooms at New Orleans, receives a salary of \$2,800 a year.

Locust Year. The seventeen year locusts will appear this year in all those parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Delaware, embraced in the following boundaries: commencing at the Delaware river, near Georgetown, Pa., thence southwesterly to the Blue Ridge of the Allegheny mountains, along the east side of the Ridge to Loudoun and Fauquier counties, Va., thence easterly through a portion of Fairfax, across the Potomac, above Georgetown, through Montgomery and upper portion of Anne Arundel counties, Md., to the Patuxent; along the northeast side of the Patuxent to the Chesapeake Bay, thence to Havre-de-Grace, through to Cecil county, and Delaware to the Delaware river; up the west side of that river to the beginning. These boundaries are nearly correct, as they appeared in 1834, though they may now vary. The locusts will certainly appear on the south side of the Patuxent, at least in small numbers, as, during the breeding season in 1834, great numbers were blown over the river by a high wind that prevailed in the height of that season. In Fauquier county, Va., also, this district laps over another district for several miles, and though the locusts will appear this year on the strip or territory thus doubly occupied, yet they appeared on the same place in 1834, and will appear there again in 1860, thus appearing alternately in 8 and 9 years. Over the whole of the large tract of country embraced in the above boundaries, the locusts will appear in myriads. They will begin to leave the ground about the 20th of May, a few days earlier or later, according to the weather. From the 1st to the 10th of April, their chambers may be uncovered by simply slaving off an inch or two of the surface soil with a spade in any place where trees or shrubbery stood in 1834. They will resemble small auger holes, 2 to 4 inches apart; and the grub or larva may be found by digging a foot or two deep in the same situations. Those who have valuable shrubbery, will do well to protect it by covering it with cheap gauze, from the 1st to the 20th of June. They do no other harm than that of causing the death of the small twigs, by their perforations for depositing their eggs.

Terrible Suicide.—Mr. Henry Picard, keeper of a grocery store at Elizabeth city, N. C., committed suicide on the 28th ult. It seems that in his desperate resolution to destroy his life, Mr. P. first attempted to cut his throat, and inflicted a frightful wound; failing in this, he took down a gun, put the muzzle to his mouth, and attempted to blow out his brains—but it would not go off. He finally seized a canister of powder, to which he applied a torch, and a terrible explosion followed, tearing open the windows and shattering everything in its way. The unfortunate victim of his own rashness was found in a most shockingly mutilated condition, but not yet dead. He lingered until the next day, when he was released from his agonizing pains by death. In the upper story of the house his children were asleep; and but for the explosion finding free vent through the lower windows and doors, they must have shared a common fate. Intemperance, superinduced by domestic troubles, is assigned as the cause.

Drinking Himself to Death on a Bet.—A man named John Kelly, with some others, entered a porter house in New York, and made a wager as to who could drink the most liquor in a specified time. Kelly seated himself and drank three pints of spirits in five minutes, thus winning with all ease. In a few minutes afterwards he left the place and went to another house, where he expired in a few minutes without saying a word.

A young man by the name of Vickory was to have been married at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th ult., but in consequence of the illness of his intended, the wedding was postponed two weeks, but he died in a few days afterwards. He had an affection of the heart, which, when excited, troubled him very much. On the evening of his death he had been reading to his intended the story of "Walter Erlick." It was a very exciting tale of "love and murder," and under the circumstances wrought deeply upon his feelings. When he had finished the reading, the last paragraph ending with the sudden death of "Erlick," he remarked that "he hoped he should not die thus suddenly." The young lady looked at him and saw his hand falling which held the paper, and his countenance changed to a deadly hue. She took hold of him from her chair, when he gently leaned towards her and died in her arms.

Extraordinary Fertility—Wheat.

Bishop Holliday, residing in Utah Territory, on South Cottonwood Creek, about ten miles South of the Great Salt Lake City, raised, from one bushel sowing, one hundred and eighty bushels of the choicest and cleanest wheat, measured up, and it weighed plumb sixty pounds to the bushel. This same gentleman informed us that his wheat was better this last season than it was the year previous, and he felt confident that a portion of his last crop would produce two hundred bushels from one bushel sowing, though not yet threshed out. That is truly a great country for wheat, but it requires much labor and attention during the season of irrigation; and connected with this operation, there are many little things to be observed, or you will ruin your crop. Every new settler can learn them all from the experience of those who were there before him. No country that we ever saw can equal it for vines, and vegetables of all kinds. Melons in great abundance are produced there, of the largest and richest quality that we ever saw. It is not natural for Indian corn, yet it is grown there, and the land has been made to produce fifty bushels to the acre, though this is an uncommon yield.

Farmers begin to sow wheat there in August, and continue to sow every month; and perhaps every week, when frost does not prevent, until the next June; and about the 20th of June they begin to harvest, and continue harvesting their wheat, until the following November. We left there on the 1st day of October, and the vines were all as green as Summer, and many pieces of wheat were not harvested, but were just turning white; and we said, surely, this is the country where "the ploughmen overtake the reapers."

In this country, when wheat is ripe, it has to be harvested or the crop is lost. Not so there. It may stand in the field a month after it is ripe and take no harm. It is a different sort of wheat from ours. When early wheat is harvested in that country, by irrigating the stubble ground, a second growth springs out from the roots of the stubble and not from the seed, and often comes to maturity the same year. This is usually the case with oats. *—Frontier Guardian, 25th ult.*

Lead in Iowa.—A discovery of a valuable lead mine has just been made near Dubuque, Iowa, which is described in a letter, as follows:—The shaft enters a large cave, from 12 to 15 feet high, and almost completely covered with mineral

